

The Washington Times

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THE PITY OF FRANK'S CASE

It is impossible to express adequately the feelings that are aroused by consideration of the most recent developments in the case of Leo M. Frank. After a strange fashion, this man's life has become a peculiarly significant one. The better sentiment of a whole nation, determined that extreme injustice should not be done, had been aroused to a great effort to save him from the gallows; and a courageous governor had yielded to it after the stumbling processes of the law had determined his fate. Whether Frank was guilty was not the final question; he had not been proved guilty in a process that carried full conviction, and the demand that a life should not be sacrificed without absolute assurance of righteousness in every step of the proceeding was at length granted.

Then came the insane attack on Frank by a frenzied fellow-prisoner, the infliction of injuries from which his recovery is doubtful, the collapse of the whole result that had been effected through the nationwide arousal of sentiment. The pitiful futility of the whole thing, the denial of satisfaction to the public conscience that seemed to have achieved something worth while, make the case strangely distressing.

KELLY AND BURKE AND SHEA

Germany thought, or at least she said she thought, that England would hesitate to go to war with the Irish question on her hands and an internal conflict almost at the point of beginning. But "Kelly and Burke and Shea" have never failed yet and under the British flag 120,000 boys from Erin are doing their share of the grisly work in such a manner as to call for special mention in the dispatches. Philip MacMahon, a sweet singer of Ireland's prowess, commemorates the deeds of the Irish Guards as follows:

The Irish Guards were one day last week the heroes of an incident which has been the subject of enthusiastic comment from one end to the other of the British lines. The famous regiment was ordered to take an exposed position, and before advancing they knelt for a moment in silent prayer. Then, springing to their feet, they fixed bayonets and dashed in wide open order across the open ground swept by the enemy's machine guns. What remained of the regiment—few many fell—looked the other way at the point of the bayonet. Eyewitnesses state that our men crossed the plain hurraing and singing, while many of them had a look of absolute happiness and joy on their faces.

Triumphal song 'twere vain to raise—No tongue can give due meed of praise: Nor sing their heaven-sent gift of faith, That ever sprung the foe of death! O! well may Erin stand at ease—Her ancient heroes, good and great, Have come again in the Irish Guards! On Erin's plain, In men like those of the Irish Guards!

WAR STRIKES IN AMERICA

The American people not being at war with Germany or with any other power, they could not reasonably object to employers and employes in munitions factories having normal disputes as to hours and wages and settling their differences among themselves. Under ordinary circumstances this is the privilege as it is the custom of capital and labor.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, makes open charges, however, that trade union leaders have been tampered with by representatives of a foreign country at war; that persistent efforts have been made to bribe and otherwise corrupt them to create such dissensions between employer and employe in efforts to shut down mills and factories engaged in turning out war supplies. He declares that a similar conspiracy, backed by great sums of money to be used in accomplishing its purpose, is striving to tie up all shipping in this country with strikes bought and paid for out of foreign war funds.

If this is so—and the national leader of American union labor would naturally be the last man to say it was so—it is a business which requires the vigorous attention of the United States Government. This nation cannot permit such performances as Mr. Gompers declares are going on without our Government itself becoming responsible for flagrant violations of neutrality.

THE BECKER STORY

Charles Becker, former police lieutenant, now under sentence of death in New York for heading the conspiracy that took the life of Rosenthal, has put forth his story of how he was the victim of other men's misdeeds. In brief, he puts it up to a dead man, Timothy D. Sullivan. The Sullivan career, and especially the manner of Sullivan's end, gives a color of possibility to the yarn; but there are inherent improbabilities. Sullivan was dead when Becker was last tried; there was no political reason why the facts now alleged

should not have been brought out then by Becker. If they would have stood the test of examination on the trial they would doubtless have been presented. Instead, they have been held back until the last exigency; apparently because so gauzy a story was regarded as possibly fitting to the business of securing a commutation, but quite inadequate as a defense in chief.

Sullivan, even, is not charged with wanting Rosenthal murdered; merely with hiring the gunman to kidnap him and convince him that he must get out of New York. One of them, Vallon, according to the Becker tale got drunk and started the shooting, making a killing of what was intended to be merely a kidnaping.

One difficulty with this story is that Becker knows it too well. His own narrative indicates that he had criminal knowledge of it that was especially improper for a police officer to possess; he was, even on his own story, practically a co-conspirator, and the conspiracy resulted in the killing, even if the killing were not intended.

WARSAW AND CONSTANTINOPLE

British pessimism about the Russian campaign is, to a large extent, offset by British optimism regarding the Dardanelles campaign. Warsaw may fall before the Germanic forces; but what of it? Historically, Warsaw has been a graveyard of conquerors; beyond Warsaw has lain the illimitable east, the inhospitable north.

Russian Poland has been the special object of German attention and preparation for many years; it has been rimmed by the iron rings of military railroads, and every strategic disposition has been studied with reference to making it one day a prize of German arms. It will have taken a year and an appalling horde of men to capture it, despite all this; when men the central empires could far less afford to spare than could Russia the hordes she, also, has lost.

Nothing is decided by the fall of Warsaw, or of any other city, in such a war as this. If the Russians draw off their field army, straighten out their line, and can get munitions to keep them in business, they will be able to keep up their end of the struggle. Even more than this, they will be under absolute necessity of sticking by their allies, for to desert would mean the loss of Poland, and probably later of Bessarabia.

There can be no conclusive results dependent on Warsaw; but there may be conclusive results from the allies' capture of Constantinople. There, the Turk is in desperate plight, beyond serious doubt. Balkania has more concern for his ejection from Europe than for any other single result of the war. With Constantinople in their hands, the allies can make a decisive bid for the support of Roumania, Greece, Bulgaria. They will have narrowed their field of operations and made it possible to concentrate yet greater efforts against Germany and Austria.

They will more than offset, in the public opinion of the world, the effect of Russia's loss in Poland. They will take a long step toward the effectual bottling-up of the Germanic continents.

Germany, holding Warsaw, could indeed swing back to the western front vast forces for the grand smash at Calais and Paris which the Kaiser has promised to make; but what will he meet if he does that? French forces increased and entrenched; Kitchener's army, which is anything but a myth; the western allies well supplied with munitions, while Germany must have drawn dangerously on her stores during the eastern campaign.

Joffre has been making his enemy play his game from the day of the battle of the Marne. He has gained time, needful for France, yet more needful for England, to prepare. It is not to be imagined that the master of grand strategy who saved Paris and won a great victory just as the German staff were whetting their appetites for a dinner on the boulevards, has omitted preparations for that which now lies ahead of him. He is immeasurably better posted to manage a defense, to turn that defense suddenly into a sweeping offensive, than he was last August.

TORVISM AT BAY

The liberally disposed people of New York State are very generally taking for granted that they are going to be placed under the necessity of defeating the new State constitution that will be submitted to their suffrages in November. The convention at Albany is preparing a document that means rather to stand for retrogression than for advance. Some men whose opinions are worth serious consideration have even suspected that the new instrument is being prepared in the expectation that it will be rejected, and thus give to that State and to other States, and to the nation as well, an impression that it is a futile business to try changing the constitutions. It will be most unfortunate if New York's convention shall submit a document that will antagonize the reasonable desires of progressive people. For one thing, it appears,

the cities of the State have insisted that this was their opportunity to get some measure of emancipation from Albany rule. New York is a State of cities; if it did not contain the metropolis, it would still be one of the nation's greatest collections of big towns. Not only the metropolis, but the other large towns demand control of their own affairs. New York faces a grave fiscal situation simply because Albany largely dictates details of city business which in most States would not be regarded even remotely as the affair of the legislature. It represents, of course, the determination of the State politicians to keep their grip on the patronage of the cities, on their jobs, salaries, franchises, contracts. But it is a ruinous method, and it will bring disaster to New York State if it cannot be changed.

With the intelligent sentiment of the State a unit in favor of home rule for cities, the constitutional convention is going deliberately ahead, making a constitution that the cities cannot possibly support without sacrificing their real interests. Of course, the political gangs will be expected to support it, because it seems to be making for them; but it will have the antagonism of most other forces unless it is radically changed from what is now expected.

THE NOTE TO GERMANY

It is not possible too strongly to emphasize the fact that the dispatch, probably this week, of our Government's note on submarine warfare to Berlin, will mark a crisis. The last stage may not be marked by this communication; but the stakes will be set which will determine the direction we must move, and the ground we must occupy, in further development of the question that at last must lead to one government or the other giving way, or else to a break.

It is a momentous hour for this country, perhaps for the world; an hour in which there ought to be more serious and more earnest consideration of our position than there is. It is only needed to go about a little among people of all classes, to hear them talk, to realize that the feeling is wide spread that this war is in no wise "our affair," and that it could hardly develop a phase in which it would be any more our concern. The truth is that the war is getting very close to us. It touches, even now, upon our vital interests in a thousand directions. It is a maelstrom whose attraction has already been fatally effective as against the wish of half a world for peace. It is an upheaval whose effects will fall upon us whether we shall be engaged in it or not.

The time has come when it is a duty of sober-minded and understanding people to bring these truths as forcibly as may be possible to the attention of the light-minded, the ignorant, the frivolous, the thoughtless. We stand, as a nation, upon the brink of an abyss; and it may not rest with us to decide whether we shall be plunged in. That decision may be made for us; the making of it may represent other wishes and desires than our own. It is time for grave thoughts, for realization of the burden that has been cast upon those who must decide and must speak for the nation; for consideration of the consequences that may come to all of us.

SECRET SERVICE NEEDS

Most folk, especially the gentlemen on Capitol Hill, shy at the mention of the Secret Service. The adjective applied to that branch of the Treasury Department suggests something horribly undemocratic. This country has no wish for a Secret Service corresponding to the intricacies of foreign departments of that name; but events in recent months have shown the need for enlargement of the present Secret Service force, so that it may better perform its present functions.

The multiplication of cranks on the subject of the war calls for attention. The Secret Service has been called upon for additional men to guard the President. Formerly three men were required; the President had six about him until the Holt affair; now nine men are detailed to guard him. Recent reports of leaks about important information in the State, Navy, and War Departments further justify the appeal for more men. Even though we may not contemplate entrance into the spying business, we need protection against the spies of other countries. If any nosing about is being done in this country it would be well to know it. Furthermore a vigilant and more effective Secret Service might prevent such depredations as those of Holt. There is plenty of evidence reported almost daily of suspicious characters that need watching. In some cases State and municipal authorities act with vigilance. In others they do not. Congress could not spend money in any way which would insure a more valuable return than in the employment of an adequate corps of Secret Service agents.

MAIL BAG (From The Times' Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper and must be signed with name and address of sender. The publication of letters is at the discretion of the editor. The Mail Bag is an open forum where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

Interprets British Labor's Writing on the Wall for England.

British workmen defy the government that passed a decree making arbitration of trade disputes compulsory. I would like to point to a moral to adorn the tale. There is no more to be learned in historic tradition and prowess of arms than Great Britain. What is the response of these tradition-caked laborers to their government's demand? Open defiance in their own words. They are practically inviting disaster to their country's arms, if the country, by parliament, does not guarantee of permanent legislation for their benefit.

Why is all this? Britain has experienced in the last hundred years of peace, the Crimean and Boer wars not having disturbed the country in any way. During that time she has pursued its course without molestation and the result shown is the answer to our civilization. The British workman in the mass has not partaken in proportionate measure of the country's increasing riches. Wages in all lines have increased, but the abject and hopeless misery of the slums in all cities and towns is proof, being especially noted of the country's wealth. The writing on the wall says: "If you don't give us guarantee that conditions for us will be permanently better under your government, then we won't be hurt much by a change in the government. We'll call it by the name you call that government. We've had German governors for a long time, anyhow."

Why don't we apply the lesson right here at home in America, for there are not wanting signs that this is the way the world is entering into a larger country, and of more conflicting interests. And "patriotic" pap is not likely to help in the matter, for the world-wide interests when a not impossible situation might arise. BRITISHER.

One Who Has Suffered From Inability to Borrow Money Wants It Made Possible for Embarrassed People to Get Small Loans.

I thank you for the articles on the "Loan Shark" question. I am not a victim, but I have suffered from the inability to borrow a few dollars in time of great need. I wonder if The Times realizes that there are hundreds of people, especially in Washington, who are suffering because they cannot raise the money to pay a note that has fallen due or extend a trust. Poor women whose rooms must stay idle the greater part of the summer are indeed to be pitied. They cannot borrow a small sum to tide them over the dull season.

While we are setting this "Loan Shark" business to rest, let us not forget to investigate the real estate agent who misrepresents property to the poor. I have known people who have had implicit confidence in them, because they were recommended to them. I'll mean keep after the "Loan Shark," but in the meantime make it possible for poor or temporarily embarrassed people to get a small loan on their own property. I have seen a man who has had better self as soon as possible, let me list your house. You are not in a strictly white section."

May The Times continue the good work it is doing for the poor. The good fall where they may, is the advice of P. O. VERTY.

Wants Patrol Police Boats To Run From Georgetown Up the River As Far As the Furthest Camps.

The Washington Times seems to be the only newspaper in Washington that takes up the issues that concern the public and openly demands fair play; therefore I earnestly request that this item be given your consideration and an effort made to help us get a properly equipped patrol police boat to run from Georgetown up the river as far as the uppermost camps.

We have a police boat now, but what good is it? When the body was called for a patrol boat, it was a thing about that is necessary in giving first aid. They had to borrow from the campers on the shore. They called for a patrol boat, and the result was a galvanized iron wash tub over which to roll the body. In the meantime the body was left to rot in a hole a mile away and got one.

Suggests a Way To Minimize Drownings in the Upper Potomac.

In view of the number of drownings on the upper Potomac, I would like to suggest what appears to be a most necessary step for the prevention of further accidents of the same kind. If the police would designate a certain location for swimming, and confine swimming to that location, the patrol of the swimming area would be rendered, thereby, practicable. The police boat should be of the "speed" type, and should carry a pulmotor in charge of a life preserver. In yesterday's accident the body was rescued within about half an hour. A pulmotor for the young man's life would have been saved. Practically all of the frequenters of the upper Potomac are intelligent persons, who would gladly cooperate with the police in making pleasure safe for canoeists and bathers. HERBERT G. BURSLEY.

HAPPENINGS OF DAY IN CAPITAL SOCIETY

Many Entertainments Are Planned by the Leaders of Society in Washington. Gossip of Hostesses.

Mrs. Robert Lansing is the guest in whose honor Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, wife of Captain Eberle, commandant of the Washington navy yard, is entertaining this afternoon aboard the commandant's barge.

During the cruise up the Potomac will be the order of the day, and on the completion of the game tea will be served. The guests, who were invited informally by telephone, include a number of distinguished women of the army, including resident contingents, who are among Mrs. Lansing's intimates.

Former Congressman Victor Murdock and Mrs. Murdock, of Kansas, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Lieut. Harvey Denalo, U. S. N. The wedding will take place late in August at the Murdock home in Wichita. Miss Murdock was presented to society in Washington two years ago, rather being at the time one of the leaders of the House of Representatives. She was engaged to a young man, being especially noted for her lovely Tiltan coloring.

Lieutenant Delano is at present attached to the United States ship Vermont.

Mrs. Champ Clark was the guest of honor at a luncheon Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. B. Williams, women's board of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in the California building. Mrs. Williams is the honorary president of the women's board, presiding.

Mrs. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte and Mrs. Herbert Hoover entertained at luncheon at the Hill Top, Newport Sunday afternoon. Mrs. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte were guests at the luncheon which Megaree Wright, of Philadelphia, gave at the Casino at Narragansett Pier.

William D. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, ambassador from this country to Japan, is stopping at the Biltmore in New York city, was the guest of honor at a dinner which A. Mitchell Palmer gave last night at the Biltmore.

Miss Alice Whiting was among the guests at a luncheon which Miss Helen Draper gave yesterday at the New Cliffs, Bar Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Gibson Farnock entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Hill Top, Newport.

Mrs. and Mrs. Gladys Foster entertained at luncheon yesterday at Bellefontaine, their residence at Lenox, stopping at the Lenox Hotel. Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Charles A. Foster, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Depew's sister, the Baroness von Andre, who are guests at the Aspinwall.

Commander I. V. Michtow, naval attaché at the Russian embassy, was host at dinner Sunday afternoon at the terrace of the summer garden at the Plaza in New York city.

William C. Morrow gave a luncheon at the Casino in Newport yesterday afternoon. Mrs. J. B. Williams, of New York, and Earle Alexander of Elizabeth, N. J.

Senator S. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, and Congressman H. L. Godwin, of the same State, are at the Powhatan.

The surgeon general of the navy, Dr. Hraided, accompanied by Mrs. Braisted, and an aide, is on an inspection tour of the naval hospital at the Potomac. Before returning to Washington they made a short visit to Canada.

Mrs. Benjamin Helen is at Bar Harbor for a stay of several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Helen are in the interval keeping open house in Corcoran street.

Col. Grote Hutcheon, U. S. A., who is stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y., here on an extended leave. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hutchinson and is stopping at the Lenox Hotel.

Lieut. Commander Duncan M. Wood, of the U. S. S. Petrel, and Mrs. Wood are also at the Powhatan.

Miss Catherine Britton is the guest of Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins at Halleherst, Md. Miss Elkins and Mrs. Britton will go north to visit Miss Nona McAdoo.

Miss Mary Louise Slack, of Leesburg and Washington, has returned here after a visit of three weeks in Forestburg, Conn., and will join a camping party on the Potomac.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Blake Weaver, of this city, are at the interval at the White Mountains, yesterday by automobile.

Miss Katherine McClintock and Miss Caroline Ogden Jones are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner at Sagamore Farm, Hilton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Jr., of Philadelphia, who have been in Newport, are the guests of Mrs. Charles A. Munn, of this city, at Beverly, Mass.

Concert Today

By the U. S. Engineer Band, Smithsonian Grounds, 7:30 p. m. FRANK J. WEBER, Chief Musician.

March, "Quality Plus".....Jewett Overture, "Rakocsy".....Kotar-Boha. Gems from "The Bohemians" (La Boheme).....Puccini. Valse Hestiation, "Cecile".....McKee Suite, "Scenes Pittoresques".....Massenet.

1. March. 2. Air de Ballet. 3. Anglaise. 4. Marche Boheme.

Selection, "Chin Chin".....Caryll Melodies, "Songs of the Old Folk" (Boheme).....Puccini. Valse Hestiation, "Cecile".....McKee Suite, "Scenes Pittoresques".....Massenet.

One-step, "Chinatown My Chinatown".....Remick "The Star-Spangled Banner".....Laska.

Mr. and Mrs. Myer Cohen are again in Washington after a short visit to Long Branch, N. J. Their daughters, Miss Edith Cohen and Miss Marjorie Cohen, are spending the summer in the Blue Mountains with Mr. and Mrs. Simon Wolf.

Miss Clara Field is visiting Miss Grace S. Parker in Stockbridge, Mass.

The Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim and Mrs. McKim, and Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Williams are at the Elmwood Court, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Orme, Miss Eloise Orme, and Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins Orme will leave Washington tomorrow for Cape May, where Mr. and Mrs. Orme and their family will remain for about four weeks at the Chalfonte. Mr. and Mrs. Orme will return to Cape May next month.

Miss Mary M. Lockwood is at Rehoboth Beach, Del., with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Rittenhouse, who is ill at her cottage there.

Mrs. Charles Grey and Mrs. Preston Grey left Washington last night for Gloucester, Mass., where they will remain until fall.

Lieut. Commander Downs L. Wilson, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Wilson have gone to Intervale, N. H., to remain until fall.

Mrs. John Sevier is passing the summer at Fisher's Island, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter will leave Washington Thursday for Edgewater, their place at Beverly Farms, Mass. Their children have already left for their summer homes at Edgewater. They will make the trip by motor, stopping several places en route to visit their mother, Mrs. M. A. Williams, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leiter at the Palisades for several days. They will return to Edgewater for a few days before taking possession of the cottage at Falmouth, Mass., which they have leased for the season.

Miss Josephine Davis will go tomorrow to Warm Springs, Va., for a stay of several weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. John Crayke Simpson, who were in Atlantic City for a few days last week, have gone to Camp Springs, N. H., for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Robert Small, who before her marriage was Miss Ethel Sigbee, daughter of Captain Sigbee, U. S. N., is passing the summer at the Chalfonte, Cape May, N. J. In the autumn she will come to Washington to join her husband who has been transferred to this city from Atlanta.

Frank Gordon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is visiting his brother-in-law, Powell Mininger, at his residence at Edgewater. Mrs. Mininger is in Cape May.

Mrs. Frank Wallace returned to her home in Drummond yesterday after passing several weeks at Piney Point, Md.

Miss Sarah Marbury and Miss Virginia Woodward are at Fisher's Island, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Thompson will go to Cape May, N. J., August 1 to remain until fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Dr. and Mrs. Robert Small will leave for Edgewater at Bluemont, Va., where they went by automobile.

Mrs. Gill, wife of Capt. W. A. Gill, U. S. N., left Washington last week for North Hatley, Canada.

MANY EVENTS LISTED FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Today. Lecture, "The Attitude of the European Governments Toward Permanent Peace," George H. Sibley, in lecture hall, Public Library, 8 p. m. Meeting, "Northwest Citizens' Association," playgrounds, east of the Potomac. M. E. Church, Eighth and Shepherd streets northeast, 8 p. m. Meeting, District Suffrage League, People's Forum, Market square and Seventh street northwest, 8 p. m. Meeting, Retail Merchants' Association, oak room, Raleigh, 8 p. m. Masonic-Arnheim, No. 2; Myron M. Parker, Masonic Chapter, No. 8; Eastern Star, Odd Fellows-Amy, No. 7; Washington, No. 6; Golden Rule, No. 2; Mount Pleasant, No. 29. Knights of Columbus-Carroll Council, Address W. W. Millan, Alpha Chapter, 17th St. N. W. Sigma, in fraternity club rooms, 301 G street northwest, 8 p. m. Concert, United States Engineer Band, Smithsonian Grounds, 7:30 p. m.

Amusements.

Pollak's-The Mink and 1:30 p. m. Columbia-Motion pictures, 2 and 10:45 p. m. H. P. Keith's-Vauville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Casino-Vandellie, continuous. Garden-Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Grandall's-Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Giesche-Pastor-Span-entertainment, all day and evening. Marshall Hall-Outdoors attractions, all day and evening.

Tomorrow.

Masonic-Washington Centennial, No. 14. (Oleio, No. 23; East Gate, No. 34; Kailipolis, No. 19; in Chamber of Commerce. Odd Fellows-Eastern, No. 7; Harmony No. 9; Friendship, No. 12; Commerce, No. 20; Mount Nelo, No. 6; Evening Star, No. 25. Second annual excursion, Washington State First Association, Marshall Hall. Starvation Charity, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Law's Party, U. S. Grant Circle, No. 11. Ladies of the G. A. R., on lawn at William Castle, Fourteenth and F streets northwest, 10 p. m. Law's Party, Young Women's Christian Association, 211 street northwest, 7:30 p. m. Outing, inamates of Methodist, 7:30 p. m. Aged, at Glen Echo, afternoon. Outing, inamates of Methodist, 7:30 p. m. Law's Party, U. S. Grant Circle, No. 11. Ladies of the G. A. R., on lawn at William Castle, Fourteenth and F streets northwest, 10 p. m. Law's Party, Young Women's Christian Association, 211 street northwest, 7:30 p. m.

CAPITAL AND LABOR ASKED TO STRIKE

Leader of British Workers Preaches "Body Guard" to Follow-Comrades.

LONDON, July 19 (By mail to New York)—Ben Tillett, the British trade unionist, called on the British workers and Haywood, Charles Moyer, and Samuel Gompers all rolled into one, is organizing another strike in England. Tillett has conducted hundreds of strikes. He's the one man who holds British labor under his thumb. When British labor strikes, when the British transport workers go on strike, when the British transport workers tie up traffic facilities of London and practically every important industrial center.

Tillett today is organizing the biggest strike he has yet attempted. His latest strike is against the Germans, and he is urging every union labor man in Great Britain to join in it. "I'm preaching bloody murder," said Tillett to an enormous crowd of workers assembled at a London industrial suburb. "And now we've got to strike every ounce of British nerve, every ounce of British courage, every ounce of British good to get behind and push. British capitalists have got to get into the game. They've got to get out of the idea that war is being waged to give them profits.

"We want ammunition, shells, we want gas; we want every hellish death-dealing device known to man; we want the fighting spirit. We're going on strike against the Germans. If we don't strike now and strike hard there is no use striking. The capitalists must strike with us. If we don't crush the German money power there'll be no capitalists. Every man who can't get into khaki can get into the work clothes. We're going to strike something that has been preparing to murder civilization for forty years. Our fight must not be any old love business, we've got to get our backs, and murder back as hard as we can. It must be slaughter for civilization's sake. Get busy and let's slaughter!"

And so, Ben Tillett, who before the war hated capital like a "Bill" Haywood, foudling the British workers against both like a "Mother" Jones, has transferred his hate and fighting capabilities to the German workers. He's organizing workmen from platforms and soap boxes to get into the game. Laborers who were once the enemies of the British cabinet who have been speaking throughout England on the need of national defense are now speaking in the name of the German government, and they believe what he says.

Tillett has just returned from Berlin where he saw the German menace chatted with by the British who have followed him in former strikes, but who are now in khaki. He says he saw the German and he said the situation with his own eyes.

"I've learned that there is another meaning to the word strike now. Tillett is telling his strike against the German government, and he's organizing workmen from platforms and soap boxes to get into the game. Laborers who were once the enemies of the British cabinet who have been speaking throughout England on the need of national defense are now speaking in the name of the German government, and they believe what he says.

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Ask Assurances.

"The workmen must be assured that while they are sweating and laboring and dying for their country they are not doing it to fill rich men's pockets," he says. "The government must control the price of munitions, supplies and food if the capitalists will not. The capitalists must be content to make less money and do more, and be controlled by the government and be content to be controlled."

Tillett brought from the front his simple picture of what the government and the capitalists were doing. While there he talked to officers high in the ranks who told him that the British army was handicapped because the workmen in England were hoarding in England, were not supplying a constant stream of shells.

He made Ben Tillett mad. He told the officers.

"I'm going home to get these shells and other things, and if the rich men play the game, the government will have to do it. I'm going to tell the truth, and I'm going to do it. The men will work 'Tillett' to the end. They'll tell the truth, and they'll tell the truth."

As soon as the British returned home he started to tell the British workers the truth about the British war effort. He says that the British war effort is a failure. He says that the British war effort is a failure. He says that the British war effort is a failure.

Cost of Education Only Onethird of Liquor Bill

The cost of education for the 22,000,000 persons enrolled in the public schools in the United States is only one-third of the cost of the liquor bill, according to the Bureau of Education, reported today. This cost is less than the cost of the cost of running the Federal Government. It is less than the cost of the national expenditure for education. It is less than the cost of the national expenditure for education. It is less than the cost of the national expenditure for education.

Mother Attacks Validity Of Will Left by Her Son

A court where Mrs. Mary M. ... attacks the validity of the will of her son. The court is in the District of Columbia. The will was made by her son, and she is attacking its validity. The court is in the District of Columbia. The will was made by her son, and she is attacking its validity.

His Alibi

His Alibi. A court where ... attacks the validity of the will of her son. The court is in the District of Columbia. The will was made by her son, and she is attacking its validity.